Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1841. { NUMBER 23.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

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☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
10 Tuesday,	12 5	48 6				
11 Wednesday,	13 5	47 6	Full Moon,	2	4	46 M.
12 Thursday,	14 5	46 6	Last Quarter,	10	1	3 M.
13 Friday,	15 5	45 6	New Moon	16	4	17 E.
14 Saturday,	16 5	44 6	First Quarter,	23	3	54 E.
15 Sunday,	17 5	43 6	Full Moon,	31	8	18 E.
16 Monday.	18 5	42 6				

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3–3m

American Naval Defences.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES....JULY 17.

Mr. *King*, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the subject had been referred, submitted the following Report:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message and accompanying documents as relates to the Navy, ask leave to report on the expediency of providing for the suppport of a home squadron, as recommended in the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The changes which the introduction of steam power has already effected and is constantly producing in the naval armaments of the maritime Powers of Europe, evidently require the most prompt and efficient action on the part of the Government of the United States, to meet this new and powerful auxiliary in naval warfare, by so changing the construction and employment of our Navy as most effectually to protect our commerce and guard our seacoast against the sudden approach of an enemy employing this new and formidable description of force; and it is the opinion of the committee that no measure is more imperiously demanded by every consideration of prudence and safety than that recommended in the report of the Secretary—the employment of a home squadron, composed in part of armed steamers. He very justly remarks, that "Had a war with great Britain been the result, as was at one time generally feared, of the subjects of difficulty now in a course of adjustment between that Power and the United States, not only would our trade have been liable to great interruption, and our merchants to great losses abroad, but a naval force, comparatively small, might, on our very shores, have seized our merchant ships and insulted our flag, without suitable means of resistance or immediate retaliation being at the command of the Government. To guard against such a result—to be ever ready to repel or promptly to chastise aggression upon our own shores, it is necessary that a powerful squadron should be kept afloat at home. This measure is recommended by other considerations. There is no situation in which greater skill or seamanship can be exercised and acquired than on the coast of the United States; and in no service would our officers and seamen become more thoroughly initiated in all that is necessary for the national defence and glory. In that service, aided by the coast survey now in progress, a thorough acquaintance would be gained with our own seacost, extensive and hitherto but imperfectly known; the various ports would be visited; the bays, inlets, and harbors carefully examined; the uses to which each could be made available during war, either for escape, defence, or annoyance, be ascertained; and the confidence resulting from perfect knowledge would give us, what we ought surely to possess, a decided advantage over an enemy on our own shores." In addition to the excellent and comprehensive view presented by the Secretary, the committee beg leave to submit a few observations in regard to the present state of our seacoast defences, their efficiency in case of war, and the measures now being adopted by Great Britain and France to change their naval armaments from the common vessels of war to armed steamers. It is a fact almost too notorious for remark here, that our fortifications are in a most inefficient condition. Many of those that have been completed are not supplied with cannon, others are going rapidly to decay—some are unfinished and progressing so slowly that it will require many years to complete them; none of them are properly garrisoned, and some have not a man to keep the gates closed. These fortresses have cost immense sums of money, and if well supplied with guns and garrisons would afford but partial protection to a few points on our seacoast and to our armed squadrons in time of war. They could not defend us against the armed steamers of an enemy, which might pass them in the night, or avoid them by entering harbors where there are no fortifications. This last remark is peculiarly applicable to the Southern coast, where there are numerous harbors on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and not a fort, from Charleston to Mobile, in a condition to fire a gun. In the event of a war with France or Great Britain, the fortifications at Pensacola, and perhaps others, might be seized and held by the enemy, or any of our unprotected harbors might be entered by fleets of armed steamers loaded with black troops from the West Indies to annoy and plunder the country. The Northern portion of the Atlantic coast where such vast sums have been expended to place it in a state of defence, would by no means be secure against the rapid movements of such an enemy. The harbor of New York itself might be entered through the inlet at Amboy and Staten Island Sound, and the fortifications at the Narrows entirely avoided. The city might be sacked or laid under contribution before a sufficient force could be collected to prevent the approach or escape of so formidable an enemy; and it is seriously to be feared that there is not a harbor on the whole coast, however well defended against the sailing ships of an enemy, that these steamers might not enter, by avoiding the forts or passing them in the night. If this is true, it must be perceived that not only our commerce, but our cities, with all their wealth, would be at the mercy of an enemy employing a force so rapid and certain in its movements. It, therefore, becomes a question of the most urgent and vital importance to the People and Government of the United States how they can soonest and best provide the means of meeting this new and powerful auxiliary in maritime war. The employment of a home squadron, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, must be justly regarded as not only the best means of meeting any sudden emergency that may arise, but of leading to such ulterior measures as may be found necessary to give to our commerce and seacoast the greatest possible security.

As connecting itself immediately with this subject and calling for the most vigilant course of policy on the part of the Government of the United States, the committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to the measures now being adopted by Great Britain to keep afloat and actively employed on our Northern coast and in the West Indies a large number of steamers of the largest class; many of them with their guns on board, and the others at all times ready to receive them.

Some time since, a contract was made with that Government by Mr. Cunard and his associates to carry the Royal mail from Liverpool to Halifax for the sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling, or $291,600 per annum. In compliance with this contract, four steamers have been constructed and placed on the line, of twelve hundred tons burden and 450 horse power each. These vessels leave Liverpool and Halifax every fortnight, and perform the trip across the Atlantic each way with great certainty in twelve days. These steamers are commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and are to be at all times subject to the orders of Government. So great have been not only the facilities afforded to commerce and intercouse, but saving to the revenue in the cost of carrying the mail, that it is now proposed to double the number of steamers, that they may leave their respective ports every week instead of every fortnight. The London Journal of Commerce says: "Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brigs, the expense to Government was about forty thousand pounds sterling annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam ships, a balance of twenty thousand pounds appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails." This line has been extended to Boston.

On the 20th March, 1840, a contract was entered into between the Commissioners of the Admiralty and "the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," for conveying "all her Majesty's mails" from such port in the British channel as the commissioners shall prescribe, to the West India Islands, the coast of South America, Mexico, and the United States, touching and delivering the mails at the ports specified on the map annexed to this report, on which are traced the various lines of communication to be established in pursuance of the contract. The company is bound to "provide, maintain, keep seaworthy, and in complete repair and readiness" for the purpose of conveying the mails, "a sufficient number—not less than fourteen—of good, substantial, and efficient steam vessels, of such construction and strength as to be fit and able to carry guns of the largest calibre now used on board of Her Majesty's steam vessels of war." To adopt from time to time, and at all times, such changes or improvements in construction, machinery, armament, and rigging, as the commissioners may require. To carry a certain number of Government officers and men, at a stipulated price, and at all times to hold their vessels subject to the orders of such officer as may be placed on board to assume command. This company is to receive two hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling per annum, which may, in certain events, be increased to three hundred and ten thousand, or to $1,388,800.

These steamers are all in rapid progress of construction. They are to be about 1,506 tons burden, and to receive engines of 600 horse power each. Those that have been launched are estimated to be in all respects equal to sixty-gun frigates. "Thus," it is said, "the country will be doubly served; and, while it pays to the mail company 240,000 pounds per annum for the transport of the mails, it will defray, by the same payment, the annual charges of the largest and most powerful steam fleet in the world, fully armed with the heaviest ordnance, to act as war-frigates when required by the Government for that purpose." To which may, at any time, be added the steamers employed in Cunard's line, and those running from London and Bristol to New York. It is also said to be in contemplation to establish another line from some port in England to St. John's, New Brunswick, under a contract similar to that made with the Royal Mail Steampacket Company. All these lines will soon be in full operation and employ at least twenty-five, and perhaps thirty, steamers of the largest class and most approved construction; those on the southern line, and probably those on the northern lines also, having their guns on board. These steamers are to be commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and to carry such number of officers and men as the Government under certain regulations, may require, who will thus derive all the necessary instruction to enable them to command and manage vessels of this description. Of the fourteen designed to carry the West India mails, at least *ten* will be constantly employed in conveying them on the various lines as traced on the map hereto annexed: and it will be seen by reference to it that this formidable fleet will be at all times within three or four days' run of our Southern coast. In the event of a declaration of war by Great Britain against the United States, as she will, of course possess the information necessary to enable her to concentrate her forces, all the steamers in the West India mail service can be collected at any point on the southern coast by the time the declaration would be communicated to the President. Those employed on the Northern lines to New York and Boston may commence hostilities before the least preparation can be made to meet them. Depots of coal are to be established at Halifax and at several ports in the West Indies, from whence these fleets can be supplied, and the prediction made some years since by an intelligent and experienced British officer, that their sailing ships of war would become coal carriers to their steamers, will be fulfilled.

There are, it is said, at this time, ten thousand black troops in the British West Indies, and that orders have recently been issued to increase the number to twenty-five thousand. These troops are disciplined and commanded by white officers, and, no doubt, designed to form a most important portion of the force to be employed in any future contest that may arise between Great Britain and the United States; and, by reference to the map of the West India mail lines, it will be seen that, in our present defenceless condition, a force composed of armed steamers and troops of that description would not only give great annoyance to our coast, but most effectually and at once put a stop to all communication around Cape Florida, or through the passes of the West Indies, to or from the Gulf of Mexico, and, consequently, the commerce of the great valley of the Mississippi must fall into the hands of the enemy, or its vast productions cut off from market, be rendered valueless.

France is pursuing a course of policy in every respect similar to that of Great Britain. The last official register of her navy shows that she then had thirty-seven armed steamers, carrying heavy guns, equal in all respects, if not superior, to those of any other nation. The sudden appearance of one of them, some two years ago, in the harbor of Baltimore must be recollected by all. A law has recently been enacted, authorizing the Government to establish a line of armed steamers from Havre to New York, on the plan of the British West India mail line; and, surprising as it may seem, a number of gentlemen in Boston have actually sent in proposals to take the contract, if *that* city instead of N. York shall be inserted in it. Thus it will be perceived that our own merchants, driven by the laws of trade and intercouse, are about throwing the whole weight of their skill, enterprise, and capital into the hands of our great maritime rivals, for want of proper action and encouragement on the part of their own Government, and that the humiliating spectacle is likely to be presented of American merchants, who have excelled all others in commercial pursuits, being employed to support a naval force that may be directed against the cities in which they reside.

Under the old system of maritime war, our squadrons could be employed in the protection of our commerce and our flag abroad, without danger of aggression on our own coast, because the fleets of an enemy could no sooner approach to assail than our own return to defend us. But the introduction of steam power has effected such astonishing changes, that armaments on the most extensive scale are no longer to be considered as alone suited to the purposes of war, but the most formidable vessels the world has ever seen are to be employed in the transportation of the mail, passengers, and freight, to pass along the whole line of our coast, and into our ports, as familiarly as common trading ships. If these vessels can be rendered profitable in time of peace, the security they will render to person and property, from the attacks of privateers and small armed vessels, will render them indispensable in time of war.

The system is yet in its infancy; and it is not in the power of the committee to say, with any degree of accuracy, how far it may be rendered useful to our commerce, or profitably connected with our navy; to what extent it may be made to support itself, or the policy of other Governments, and a proper regard for our own safety, may render its adoption wise or necessary. These are questions of the utmost importance to all portions of this widely extended country, and ought to be promptly and properly inquired into, and satisfactorily answered.

A gentleman of great respectability and much experience in commercial affairs, and particularly in steam navigation, has given it as his opinion that "contracts could be made immediately for lines of four steamers from Boston to Havre, of four from New York to Liverpool, of three from Norfolk, via Charleston and Savannah, to Havana, and of three from New Orleans to Havana, by the guaranty of the Government of less than one million of dollars per annum, with a moral certainty of receiving back more than half of it, from postage on letters and papers, *immediately*, and the whole in a few years." This arrangement would keep equipped and officered for immediate service at least fourteen steam frigates, without the annual charge for repairs, manning, victualling, &c., &c. This system would bring to the aid of the Government all the energy, skill, and economy of individuals who will, in enterprises of this nature always surpass it.

From what has been stated, it must, in the opinion of the committee, be perceived that a powerful squadron has become as necessary for our protection at home as the employment of our ships of war has hitherto been, or may hereafter be, for the protection of our flag and commerce abroad. This squadron ought at once to be established, and from time to time increased, as the means placed at command of the department may permit, and the various objects connected with it, as pointed out in the report of the Secretry, may best be promoted and attained.

For this purpose, the Committee report herewith a bill appropriating the amount asked for by the Secretary, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of aiding individuals or companies in the establishment of lines of armed steamers between some of our principal Northern and Southern ports, and to foreign ports; and advertise for proposals for the establishment of such lines as he may deem most important and practicable, and report to this House at the next session of Congress.

The plan and extent of operations of the British Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company alluded to in the above Report, may be gathered from the following:

From the New Orleans Bee.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The following account of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and their Steamers, which in the course of a few months are to touch at this city twice every month outwards, and as often inwards, has been communicated to us from an authentic source and cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The capital of this company is £1,500,000 in shares of £100 each. The direction of the Company is placed in the hands of the most eminent merchants in London. The Company is incorporated under a Royal charter from the Crown, and for the express purpose of performing the public service of carrying the mail between England and a large portion of the Western World. By their charter the Company cannot own any vessel but such as are engaged under contract with the Government, nor can they go to any port or place save those to which under such contract they may be directed to proceed. The present contract extends to a period of ten years from the time of starting, and the remuneration is £240,000 per annum during peace, to be increased 25 per cent. should war arise. The mails on board of every steamer will be under the immediate charge of an officer of the Royal Navy appointed by the Admiralty and acting under their express authority. To distinguish them from men of war, and at the same time to keep them under the denomination of national vessels, they will carry a particular British post office flag.

The steamers appropriated for this gigantic service, are 14 in number, about 450 horse power and 1,500 tons burthen each. Of these, twelve will be constantly in active service with a spare steamer in England and one in this quarter of the world. They are all constructed of equal power and size in order that each may be able to take in its turn the long voyage to England, by which means each will return to that country twice every year, and thus whatever repairs may become necessary may be readily and easily made. They are intended chiefly to carry passengers. Each cabin passenger will have a separate birth, six feet and a half in length, and 7 and 8 feet in height and neatly fitted up and furnished. There will be a separate state room and cabin for ladies, and the berths are so constructed that two can be thrown into one for the convenience of families. Each vessel will contain about one hundred such berths; the whole properly aired and ventilated. Each vessel will carry one large gun on the stern, and perhaps two upon deck. The vessels and machinery are built and constructed by the most skilful and experienced architects and engineers of Great Britain. They are a little larger than the vessels in Cunard's line, and may consequently be expected to perform their voyages with equal if not greater celerity, especially when it is considered that by far the greater portion of their work will be done in a milder and more settled climate than the North.

The combination under which these steamers are to work, embraces a regular conveyance backwards and forwards twice every month, with every port and place, insular and continental from Surinam on the East and the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico on the West, and from Halifax by New York on the North, to Chagres on the South—the whole work on given points; so that there is no delay whatever in the transmission of the mails either outwards or inwards, for as one steamer arrives at any given point, one or more are ready to start on other lines of the combination.

In the transmission of the mails no more time is occupied at any place, than is sufficient to exchange mails and passengers. The course outwards from Europe to this port, is by Madeira, (probably also Columna,) Barbadoes, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Havana. The time calculated to accomplish it including stoppages, is 25½ days. The course to England is by Havana, Nassau and Fayal. The time from New Orleans to London will be 22 days; but should the steamers perform their work at the average rate of Cunard's line, the time between New Orleans and London, both outwards and inwards, will be nearly two days less either way. At Nassau the great line is connected with North America, and it also connects all North America with the whole of the West Indies, including the coast of South America and the Gulf of Mexico. A sailing vessel connects Madeira with Fayal.—From New Orleans to St. Thomas will require 8 days; from St. Thomas to New Orleans 7 days; from New Orleans to Barbadoes 10 days, and from Barbadoes to New Orleans, 9 to 9½ days; from New Orleans to Laguayra, the same period, and so on in equal proportions, throughout the wide extended combination.

The course of the steamers throughout the different lines is so timed that answers to letters can be received with perfect regularity, and with the utmost possible despatch. On the arrival of the European steamer at Havana, all the mails which had come up from North America are there received. Two steamers immediately start from the Havana; one proceeds to New Orleans with the outward mail. Thence she goes to Tampico and Vera Cruz and taking in the return mails, proceeds back to Havana. The other leaves Havana for Vera Cruz and Tampico with the outward mails, and from the latter place to New Orleans where she takes up the return mails, and carries them to Havana where she arrives at the same time with the other steamer, and where a steamer is ready to start to bear the whole to the connecting point of Nassau, when the mail proceeds Northward to North America, Eastward to Europe, and Southward to the West Indies. It will be readily perceived that by this arrangement abundance of time is afforded in every place for replies to letters.

We have conversed with the commissioner who has been appointed by the company and the government to make the necessary preparations for commencing this extended service. He informs us that every government and the authorities of every colony British and foreign, from Surinam to the Mississippi, have most readily and cheerfully acquiesced in the views and wishes of the British Government and Company, by agreeing to consider the steamers as National vessels, to be consequently exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues and regulations; and in permitting them to arrive and deposit, land and receive mails, passengers and specie at pleasure.

The agent has politely furnished us with the names of the gentlemen comprising the direction of the Company. They are the following: John Irving, M. P., Chairman, Andrew Colville, vice-Chairman; James Cavan, Thomas Baring, Henry Davidson, P. Maxwel Stewart, John Irving, junr., Robert Catesworth, William Marshall, George Brown, Russell Ellis, and George Hilbert.

Lieutenant Hunter of the United States Navy, has compieted his steamboat called the *Germ*, which is intended to be used in Canals, and has made a trip from Norfolk to Elizabeth City. The old North State, printed in Elizabeth City, says:

"This invention of Lieut. Hunter has removed all doubt of the practicability of navigating canals by steam, without injury to the banks. In the trip of the *Germ* from Norfolk to this place, we understand she passed at the rate of six miles an hour without making as much ripple as an ordinary Canal Boat. We hope that some of our enterprising citizens will proceed immediately to the construction of a suitable passage boat to run between these place *via.* the Canal, and we learn that one of ample size and accommodation can be constructed at a cost of not more than $7,000—if so, we hazard nothing in saying that it would be the best property in this part of the country."

The Flag of Repeal—was raised on the 5th, by the gallant Democracy of the Old Bay State. At the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, there was a glorious celebration. The Oration was delivered by Mr. Hallet, of Boston, who warmly urged the right and duty of *repealing* the Bank Charter should the Consolidationists in Congress succeed in passing it; and at the dinner, the sentiment "LET THEM CHARTER AND WE WILL UNCHARTER" was repeatedly given and responded to with unanimous enthusiasm.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

IN SENATE, July 27.

After a preliminary proposition from Mr. *Benton* to postpone indefinitely the Bank Bill, which was withdrawn—a speech from Mr. *Morehead*, in which he undertook to prove that Mr. *Jefferson* and the Democratic party were in favor of a National Bank—and the reconsideration of and the passage of the amendment authorising the Bank to issue five dollar notes—Mr. *Clay* produced his plan of compromise, based, as he assumed, upon the amendment of Mr. *Rives*, which proposed the Treasury plan, and had been rejected some weeks since.

The sketch of proceedings in another column will enable our readers to judge of the character of the compromise. It was considered by Mr. *Rives* as asserting, in the most absolute manner, the power which was held by himself and others, to be utterly incompatible with the Constitution—the power to establish a National Bank within the States without the assent of the States.

It will be seen that Mr. *Clay's* amendment provides for obtaining the assent of the States in two ways. 1st. By legislative affirmative act *consenting*. 2d. A negative or refusal to act, which in not *dissenting*, is to be construed into an assent.—And if both these modes of getting the authority of the States, for the establishment of a Bank within their jurisdiction, should fail, and the States should prohibit the introduction of a National Bank within their limits, then the amendment reserves and asserts for Congress the power to put a Bank in any State against its prohibition, whenever it shall be thought necessary and proper.

This Mr. *Clay* contended, ought to be perfectly satisfactory to those who considered it a palpable violation of the Constitution on the part of Congress to create a Bank within a State against its consent! So thought and voted twenty-five of the Federal party—two absenting themselves, and in this way the amendment was carried by a majority of one.

Mr. *Clay* looks to practical results, and has adapted the compromising amendment to a state of circumstances, which has forced it into a very crooked shape. Mr. *Clay* knows that there is a Bank *Senate* both in Pennsylvania and New York—the two legs upon which his Bank must stand, if it stand at all. He has good reason to know that the fall elections in one or both of these States will give preponderance to the Democratic party in the popular branch of their respective Legislatures. He has scarce a hope that the consent of either of these States could be obtained to the extension of the National Bank charter over their jurisdiction. But he knows that the Bank bought and jerrymandered majority in the Pennsylvania Senate would put a negative upon the dissent of the House of Representatives, and these two negatives would, according to his amendment, make an affirmative!—The same result would follow in New York from the posture in which the Bank majority in its Senate would place that State, although deciding by an immense majority against the admission of branches of the National Bank.

This is the key to Mr. *Clay's* curious amendment. The speeches made upon it to day were of great interest. Mr. *Clay* opened the discussion.—He was followed by Mr. *Rives*, Mr. *Calhoun*, Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Preston*, and Mr. *Buchanan*. Mr. *Clay* then rejoined, and Mr. *Rives* concluded the debate.

The vote was—25 for, and 24 against the amendment, and the bill passed a third reading by the same vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal had been read, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. *Cushing* of Massachusetts in the chair) and took up a bill to lay a tariff and regulate drawbacks.

Mr. *Holmes* of South Carolina answered Mr. *Adams* in a manner which interested the members of the House as much as Mr. *Adam's* speech.

The members gathered about the Speakers in both instances, and seemed to live upon the accents their tongues.

He said, when South Carolina nullified the act of 1832, a force bill was passed, which had been called a bloody bill; he, however, did not call it so at the time. The people of Massachusetts, who rallied about the celebrated sentence of General Jackson—"The Union must be preserved"—were not guided by patriotism but by selfishness. They saw that if they went into a war with South Carolina, they should destroy the golden fountain from which the river Pacolotus flowed, and they laid down the sword and took up the pen. To do what? to encourage patriotism? Oh, no! but to calculate the value of the Union by dollars and cents.

Mr. *Holmes* answered Mr. *Adams'* slur that South Carolina had a population inferior to the city of New York. He asked him if Boston, in the Revolution, had not a small population, and why she defied the powers of Britain? He asked, if *John Adams*, a single man, did not defy the King, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain, and said that it ill became his son to chaffer about numbers when liberty was the cry? He opposed the tariff at length, and said that it seemed that Mr. *Adams* wished, before he went to the grave, to have the fame of having torn down that which his father had built up.

Mr. *Gilmer* of Virginia, said the compromise act must not be disturbed. He thought the Tariff should be let alone until the next session. He went against the distribution bill, which he said was destined to hang, hang, hang, until it was dead, in the Senate. He thought he was a Whig before he came here, but he began to doubt it now. He stated what the Whig principles were. "No *proscription for opinion's sake*," was one of their greatest principles—one that rang louder and deeper through the land than any other; but how had it been carried out? He hoped that the Whig party here now would not proscribe a Whig President for opinion's sake; that would be ridiculous indeed. He said the Whig party was formed in 1833, but the President was of an older date. He had fought the good fight—he had kept the faith and finished his work—and now he was found fault with by the party, because he would not turn Turk or Mahomedan after he was elected.

He said the Whigs had made a new party, and if they wished to cut asunder, he was content. He stood upon the Constitution. He should carry out the principles that he and the Whigs professed before the people; and if he was to die of abstractions, that was a matter for himself and his constituents. He could not see what the people who elected Harrison and Tyler approved of, that they did not disapprove in the rejection of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He thought no man should change his principles because he changed his position; such a doctrine would put *policy* above *principle*. He read the Whigs a lecture for reading him out of church, and thought a little more charity and principle would not hurt them.

SENATE, July 28.

The National Bank charter was taken up as the special order, and read the third time.

Mr. *Benton* moved the indefinite postponement, to await a Congress under the new census, which would bring with it the will of the country it should represent.

Mr. *Woodbury* was in favor of the motion of the member from Missouri. 1. Because as the bill now stood, no loan can be made in any State of the Union without further legislation by Congress or the States. The money of the people of the United States is to be taken and embodied in a capital which cannot be used but upon a contingency.

2. Because it was intended as a fiscal agent for the whole Union; and yet it has not a footing in any one State without future legislation.

3. Because the Bank cannot be constitutionally established at all, unless there be an absolute necessity for it to carry on the National Government.

If that necessity now exists, it is incumbent on Congress to execute its power, and not postpone it upon the supposition of a necessity that may hereafter arise.

Negatived—ayes 21, nays 28.

Mr. *Henderson* stated that he rose to make a confession—not a speech. He said if he had been in the Senate yesterday, he would have voted against the amendment then engrafted on the bill, with regard to the assent of the States. He further said that he absented himself because he did not wish to vote on the question. He would now, however, vote for the bill notwithstanding the amendment, but would not detain the Senate to assign his reasons.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affimative—ayes 26, noes 23, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions were presented to the House, among which was one presented by Mr. *Adams*, from sundry citizens of Wheeling, Virginia, praying Congress to buy up all the free negroes, or send them out of the country.

Mr. *Adams* offered this in obedience to the glorious right of petition; but he did not approve of the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. *Stanly* objected to its reception.

Mr. *Fillmore* now offered a resolution to take the tariff bill out of committee on Friday next, at 12 m.

Mr. *McKay* moved to amend the resolutions by substituting "Saturday" for "Friday," and.

Mr. *Fillmore* moved the previous question before Mr. *McKay* had yielded the floor.

Mr. *Wise* protested against choking Mr. *McKay* off in this unceremonious manner; but it was no go. *The Speaker was right*, as a matter of course.

The vote was then taken on "Saturday" by yeas and nays, and stood—yeas 91, nays 101.

The vote was then taken on the resolution as offered, and stood—yeas 113, nays 83.

So the tariff bill will come out of committee, as other important bills have, at this session, on a black Friday.

Mr. *McKay* moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and upon taking the question by tellers, there were—yeas 100, nays 55

So the House went into committee, (Mr. *Cushing* in the chair.)

Mr. *J. Irwin* now read a speech of great length. He was for raising a revenue, but would not raise one by an onerous tax upon the poor. Now on the eve of a reduction of duties he could not consent to tax his constituents as proposed. He had an amendment, which he wished to offer, which would relieve the difficulties of the country more than the Bank or distribution bill, and that was to arrest the compromise act now.

Mr. *Winthrop* of Massachusetts followed at length against the last Administration, and against the bill. He went in for Mr. *Kennedy's* amendment, which has never been offered. It is understood to be a *discriminating* amendment. He was against hasty legislaton—against acting in the dark. He went in for a protective tariff, and no other, unless necessary. He showed that many articles not know to the House required protection—flax seed, regulus, and antimony, for instance. He said the House knew as little about the subject as any body of men in the world. It was a House of lawyers, and not of merchants.

Mr. *Randolph* of N. Y. arose to offer an amendment. He wished to have railroad iron, silk plush, &c. &c. put on the list. He went into a feeling account of the situation of the country during the last Administration, and satisfied himself, if he did not the House, that there was a surplus and a deficit in the Treasury at the same time.

Mr. *Kendy* rose to appeal to the House to take the question upon the motion to strike out the enacting clause at once, and leave the debate to the particular amendments that may be offered.

Mr. *McKeon* objected to it. He thought debate was sufficiently limited now.

Mr. *Ingersoll* moved that the committee rise.—The committee then rose.

Mr. *Sergeant* now moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole, the bill from the Senate to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. *Pickens* wished to know which bill would be taken up in committee, the House bill or the Senate.

Mr. *Sergeant* thought the Senate bill would.

The bill was read twice by its title, and referred accordingly.

And then, on motion of Mr. *Johnson* of Tennessee, the House adjourned.

SENATE. July 29.

The bill appropriating money to porvide for navy pensions was taken up. This fund originated in prize money, which was set apart by law to pension those who had been wounded, or the widows of those who had fallen in battle. The interest on this fund had been found sufficient to meet all the claims entitled to its benefit under the law establishing it. It increased and rose to a million. In 1837 it became so tempting a subject of distribution, (the epoch of distribution,) that a law was framed to let it out to those who did not come within the class for which it was provided. It was made to embrace all who had incurred "disabilities" or died in the public service. This brought in all who received a hurt, no matter how, in the public service; and the widows of all who died, even of those who died drunk in the public service, came in for a full share of the sacred fund, set apart for brave men, disabled by wounds in battle, or the widows of those who had fallen. Commodores, it was said in the debate, who had recieved contusion, which did not disable them from commanding a line of battle ship, and receiving *full pay*, were, under the law of 1837, admitted to a *full pension* also. In this way the prize money fund was exhausted, and the present bill was intended to replenish it out of the public taxes. The question which arose in the Senate today, was on an amendment intended to prevent the abuses, which had exhausted the prize money fund, from exhausting the Treasury. It was intended to prevent those who were not so disabled as to be incapable of service, and of retaining their pay, from receiving, at the same time, another salary, in the shape of a pension. The proposition as advocated by Messrs. *Woodbury, Williams, Calhoun, Clay* of Alabama, *Buchanan, Prentiss, Tappan, Pierce, King*, and *Cuthbert*, went directly to the point of excluding officers from receiving both pay and pension—full pay for full service—and *full pension as being so disabled as not to be capable of preforming any service.*

We give the names of those Federal reformers who voted to perpetuate the abuse, which many of their friends contributed to introduce during the last Administration, against the views of the Executive officer, (the Secretary of the Treasury) who had this trust fund to manage. They are as follows:

Messrs. Barrow, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—19.

Those who voted against the perpetuation of this abuse were:

Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23.

The District Bank bill was taken up for consideration after the attempt to renew the unjust provision of the Navy pension bill of 1837, had failed, and the bill itself was postponed. Mr. *Merrick* reported the Bank bill back again, with a proposition to strike out what had been inserted on the motion of Mr. *Benton*, when the bill was recommitted; viz: The *prohibition to deal in broken bank paper.*

Mr. *Allen* opposed this scheme to-day as he did when before insisted on by Mr. *Merrick*, with great force. He was sapported by Mr. *Linn* and Mr. *Benton*. Mr. *Berrien* came up to the aid of Mr. *Merrick* with a half way proposition, to legalize the imposition until March next, before Mr. *Berrien* was willing to go the whole of voting Mr. *Benton's* proposed prohibition. The affair was in this position, when Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky moved to go into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Barnard* moved to have the bankrupt bill read, referred, and printed. Objected to and lost.

Mr. *Fillmore*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize outfits and salaries to diplomatic agents. Objected to as not embraced in the rule of business.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. *Cave Johnson, Fillmore, Cushing, Hopkins, Pickens*, and *Gilmer* took part, Mr. *Ingersoll* of Pennsylvania gave notice that as he had no opportunity of offering a resolution, which he had for some time had on hand, to prevent its being supposed that there would be any thing captious in the objection, and without any personal contemplation, he should object, whenever the subject came up, to the salaries and outfits of missions to Naples and Sardinia as wholly useless.

The objection was then withdrawn, and the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Levy* of Florida presented two bills—one to authorize the President to employ 2,500 volunteers, whenever he might think proper, for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida—and another to protect the people of the United States in Florida and Georgia from the Indian tribes within ther borders. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. *Levy* also offered a series of resolutions, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to the killed and wounded, &c., in Florida. Read and ordered to be printed.

The House then decided to go into committee, by 127 yeas, noes not counted.

Mr. *Cushing* of Massachusetts now took the chair, and Mr. *Saltonstall* of Massachusetts took the floor on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. *Saltonstall* went against the bill in its present shape.

Mr. *Ingersoll* followed Mr. *S.* in a spirit of humor, and in a style showing great research. He denied the right of the House to appoint a committee to sit during the recess of Congress; and read from the old debates to show that such was the opinion then. As well might the Committee of the Whole House sit after both Houses had adjourned, as for a Select Committee to sit when there was no House to make a report to. He considered $25,000,000 as the amount necessary to be raised for the expenditures of the country. In this he argued with Mr. *Saltonstall* of Massachusetts. He said the present Administration could not get along without borrowing money, laying a direct tax, or interfering with the letter and principle of the compromise act. He showed that direct taxation in 1813 cost five per cent. and that the collection of the revenue cost twelve per cent. He believed direct taxation would make the members more cautious about voting away the money of the people.

Mr. *Habersham* of Georgia followed against the present bill, but offered a modification.

Mr. *Medill* of Ohio went against the bill. He showed the partial legislation of the bill, criticized every article, and asked why *coon skins* were left free of duty? He said the farmer would have to pay a large duty for his blankets, while he who got his living by playing on the fiddle, went free.

Mr. *Hastings* of Ohio followed Mr. *Medill* against the bill. He said taxation was a matter of very grave consideration either to a large or small amount, and the way in which it was levied was also important. He had the old fashioned notions of the people. He believed in equal rights, and that the words of the Constitution, that "duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States," meant something.

Mr. *McKeon* obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion that the committee should rise.

After some skirmishing, during which Mr. *Adams* appealed from the decision of the Chair, the committee was found to be without a quorum; and the committee rose, and reported the fact to the House. A motion to adjourn was now made; and upon that the yeas and nays were taken, and were—yeas 16, nays 92. So at 4 o'clock the House refused to adjourn.

A call of the House was now ordered, and, upon going through with the roll, there were 106 members present.

The doors were then opened, when it was found there was a quornm present; and the House went into committee again, Mr. *Cushing* in the chair.

Mr. *McKeon* then proceeded with his remarks. He said that the Florida war cost twenty-one millions of dollars. This would not last much longer. The lands would bring the country in four millions per annum, if not given away. The customs would bring in, with Mr. *Woodbury's* proposed Tariff, sixteen millions. He showed that pensions and other expenditures might be reduced, and that the Administration, if so disposed, might get along in an economical manner, without adopting the proposition to put a tax of $37,500,000 upon the people of this country unnecessarily. He said some gentlemen put him in mind of the boy who was going to the wars, and whose mother gave him a belt, bearing upon its surface the inscription "VICTORY OR DEATH." When the boy put it on, he saw the ominous words. "Mother," said he, "I can't go that, but I will go Victory or be crippled." So with these gentlemen; they buckled on the armor of reform, but they could only go Victory or be crippled.

Mr. *Wise* of Virginia now arose to address the House, but said that if the members would take up the Bank bill, and postpone the Tariff bill, he would not speak.

The committee then rose; and

Mr. *Irwin* of Pennsylvania gave notice, that he should move a reconsideration of the vote by which the House resolved to take the Tariff bill out of Committee of the Whole to morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p. m.

July 30....*In Senate*, the Bill re-chartering six of the District of Columbia Banks, and the Bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Relief Society of Alexandria, after undergoing some amendments, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate then took up and passed the Bill from the House for a Home Squadron, and adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Cushing* in the chair, and took up the revenue bill.

Mr. *Wise* now commenced a speech upon the bill. He was specifically opposed to the present bill, and would have quoted the Constitution, but he said that was out of order in this House.

Gen. *Keim* of Pennsylvania, who had just received news of the death of an interesting child, stated to the Chair that he was under the necessity of leaving the House, but that he could not vote for the Revenue bill unless it was greatly modified.

Mr. *Fillmore* proceeded, and modified his bill so as to tax fiddle strings, and exempt coarse wool, metal sheating for vessels, and flax seed, and to please the gentleman from Virginia, he would stick a pin at pin-wire, and strike that out.

The hour of twelve now arrived, and cut off Mr. *Underwood* in the middle of a letter about copper spouts.

The motion was taken to strike out the enacting clause, and it was rejected by tellers: yeas 82, nays 119.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. *Lawrence's* amendment to exempt coffee and tea.

Mr. *Clifford* moved to amend the amendment by adding sugar, molasses, and salt.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted: yeas 112, nays 84.

Mr. *Ferris* moved to add foreign coal. Rejected.

And the question upon adopting the amendment as amended was taken, and was lost by 77 yeas, 112 nays.

Various amendments were offered.

Mr. *Habersham* of Georgia moved to reduce the duty from 20 to 18 per cent. Refused.

Mr. *J. W. Williams* of Maryland offered the following amendment:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the article of salt shall be admitted *free of duty.*" Rejected.

Mr. *Johnson* of Tennessee offered the following:

"*Provided*, That the act of the 14th July, 1832, and the 19th section of the act of the 28th May, 1830, allowing drawback on railroad iron to States and corporations, be, and the same are hereby repealed." Adopted.

When the committee had finished voting down amendments, they rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. *Stanley* moved the previous question.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved to lay the bill on the table, and upon taking the question, there were yeas 93, nays 123.

So the bill was not laid upon the table.

The previous question was then seconded—yeas 113, nays 96.

The House then agreed with the committee of the Whole in all the amendments, but the amendment of Mr. *Cave Johnson* to repeal the drawback on railroad iron. This was reserved for a separate vote, and upon taking the yeas and nays upon it, there were—yeas 92, nays 119.

The bill was then ordered to engrossed without a count. And thereupon the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 31.

The House adopted a resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing an inquiry into the cost and expediency of aiding companies in fitting out armed steamers, and for selecting dock yards on the bays, lakes, and rivers of the U. States.

Mr. *Barnard* of New York moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be printed. Mr. *Sprigg* of Kentucky moved to lay it upon the table; and upon this the yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 91, nays 123.

The bill was then referred without a count.

The tariff bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. *Proffit* of Indiana said he was opposed to passing the bill with such hot and indecent haste, taxing as it would the people of the United States to the amount of eight millions of dollars per annum. He desired that the yeas and nays might be had upon every important amendment in the House. He opposed the gag law passed by the House. He instanced the article of raw hides as having been voted down without consideration.

Mr. *Stanly* answered Mr. Proffit, and moved the previous question, and refused to withdraw it.

The House then, through tellers, seconded the demand by—yeas 110, nays 94.

The main question was then ordered to be put, and the Bill was passed—yeas 116, nays 101.

Mr. *J. C. Clark* now moved a reconsideration of the vote, for the purpose of clinching the bill, and called the previous question.

Mr. *Wise*, upon the reading of the title, rose to amend it, by striking out and inserting "A bill to violate the compromise act of the 3d of March, 1833."

He said the bill should fit the caption. He said the House had unmanned itself, and put itself under the dominion of Shrewsbury clock.

Mr. *Fillmore* and Mr. *Barnard* called Mr. *Wise* to order for debating the subject and not the title of the bill,

Mr. *Wise* said he knew what he was about. He was showing how the bill violated the compromise act, and why it should have a proper title. He said there were some men in the House that he would not lead, for they would drag so *heavy* that they would keep a giant back. He compared Mr. *Stanly* to a Pope at the Vatican, fulminating his paper bulls of excommunication, and was glad that he had found some charity for him. He now withdrew his amendment.

Mr. *Bidlack* of Pennsylvania sent to the Chair an amendment to the title of the bill:

"And to lay a tax on the producing classes to make up the contemplated deficiency in the Treasury, arising from the anticipated distribution of the proceeds of the public domain for the benefit of stockjobbers, loan holders and speculators."

The bill was passed by its reported title, and the House adjourned till Monday.

August 2....*In Senate*, Mr. CALHOUN presented the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Cumberland County, Virginia, denouncing a National Bank, raising the Standard of "Repeal," &c. These proceedings gave rise to a long debate.—The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the Bill for fortifying the seacoast.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Sergeant*, from the Select Committee on the Currency, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the Bank bill.

Mr. *Sergeant* then made a speech in favor of the Bank, and was replied to by Mr. *McClellan* of New York.

So the Whigs refused to take up the Bankrupt bill, and went into the Bank bill from the Senate.

Mr. *Roosevelt* moved the Chair to take up the Bankrupt bill; but the Chair gave the floor to Mr. *Sergeant*, who made his motion, and it was carried.

Mr. *Saunders* of North Carolina went at length against the Bank. He stated that it was not a question decided by the people at the last election. The principal question before his constituents was the negro testimony in Hooe's court martial, and Mr. Van Buren's gold spoons. He said the people had decided again and again against a Bank, and the decisions, if ever there had been one by the people, which he denied, had been reversed time after time. He considered the defenders of the old bill as more manly, and less dangerous, and scouted the idea of dodging the Constitution by shielding the Bank behind the mantle of the District. He thought if the power of creating a Bank here, and establishing branches in the States, existed, Congress might declare that slavery should not exist in the District, and then every slave whose foot touched this ten miles square, would be free as the voters of the land. He thought if power was once surrendered it could never be recovered.

Mr. *Kennedy* went at length against the Bank. He said he would as soon vote for a title of nobility, as for the incorporation of a National Bank. He was sustained by his constituents against this measure. He was not for curing the bite of a dog by the hair of him. He said if this bill passed, you would see knaves and fools in every part of the country crying out "see what glorious times we have." But in a few years it would be scattered to the four winds, in fragments: the regulator that regulated us up to day, and down to-morrow, would ruin trade and commerce, and should be repudiated by him.

The committee then rose.

Mr. *Morgan* gave notice that on to-morrow he would offer a resolution to take the Bank bill out of Committee on Friday next at 12 m.

The House adjourned 4¼ p. m.

The Vote on the Final Passage of the Fiscal Bank of the United States in the Senate.—The vote stood, for the bill 26—against it 23. Mr. Cuthbert, who had voted against the third reading of the bill, on yeas and nays, on the day before, was taken suddenly unwell on the next morning in the Senate, and was obliged to leave the Senate before recording his *nay* upon it, on the final vote.

We mention this to show that the bill was actually carried by the vote of a member violating not only his solemn faith vowed against a United States Bank before he was elected to the Senate—and violating not only the resolves of his State Legislature against it at the last session—but the almost unanimous will of the people of the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Preston's vote against the bill would have defeated the bill, making it a tie, 25 to 25. If Mr. Clayton had voted, there would have been 26 against the bill.

So Mr. Clay, in giving his Bank to the people of the United States, (who, according to him, are by an immense majority in favor of it,) gives it by the vote of a Senator who notoriously and undeniably votes against the avowed will of his constituents! Mr. Clay's friend, Mr. Preston, on a small scale, violates the principle on which the passage of the charter at this extra session is insisted upon. The people of the United States have demanded it, says Mr. Clay. The President in his message, denies this; but Mr. Preston's people expressly reject the Bank. Taking these leaders of the triumphant party as expounders of its will, there must be admitted to be at least a doubt as to the will of the people of the whole Union on the question of Bank or no Bank, but as to the will of the people of the South Carolina there is no doubt; and its representative forces the Bank on them against their will, and on the people of the United States, who also, according to the President, reject it as unconstitutional!—*Globe.*

Foreign News.—The Great Western arrived at New York, on the 20th July, fifteen days from England. The Cotton market has improved, and the prospects of harvest good. The Tories have triumphed in the late elections for a new Parliament. *Daniel O'Connell* and *Joseph Hume* have been defeated. From a letter of *O'Connell's*, however, we perceive that he will not stay defeated. With his characteristic modesty, he remarks "Ireland cannot bear my absence from the House at this crisis, *even for a moment;* I have therefore accepted the representation of the honest men of Meath."

The Hanover *Gazette*, of June 29th, announces the death of *Frederica Louisa Carolina Sophina Alexandrina*, Queen of Hanover, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.—*Temperance Adv.*

Dreadful Times.—The federalists are reading Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, out of the party. The Washington correspondent of the Express, takes him to task for his $52,000 transaction with the U. S. Bank, and hits him a dig about the Cilley affair. He says Webb is distinguished only for "his dare-devil propensities." Go it—Whig eat Whig!—*Hartford Times.*

The Boston Transcript says there is a Society about being formed in that city, to be composed of "lean, hard featured, weasel faced, vinegar visaged men, of 30 years of age, and upwards." Their only articles of furniture are a gourd and a cradle, and their only beverage, hard cider.—*Ib.*

The fact that wages generally have been reduced since the Whigs have come into power, is very justly exciting some attention among the laboring classes. They are begining to inquire into the nature of "Whig promises." We understand that wages have been reduced 25 cents a day in the manufacturing village of Thomson, in this State.—Laborers are finding out that there is a difference between a fair promise, and a hard turn of the screw.

I the list of suspended debt, made at U. S. Branch Bank, in New York, and assigned and recorded in Philadelphia, for the payment of certain deposites and circulation, is *Daniel Webster's Note* for $12,750, which has been due since the 22d of September, 1837. There is also another of Webster's notes, for $5,000,75, which became due on the 4th May 1841. "Sing a song for a sixpence, a pocket full of rye, &c.—*Hartford Times.*

Yellow Fever.—We learn from the Florida Sentinel, that the yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in St. Josephs (Fa.) Up to the latest intelligence there had been about thirty deaths. The disease was brought from Havana by a schooner laden with fruit.—*Temperance Advocate*

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, ATGUST 10, 1841.

Election for Clerks.—The election on Thursday last, for Clerks of our Courts, resulted, in this County, in the election of CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., as Clerk of the County Court, in place of B. OATES, late Clerk. The vote stood as follows:

Precincts:	ALEXANDER.	OATES.
Charlotte,	230	213
Hill's,	24	35
Dosters's,	9	17
Phifer's Schoolhouse,	61	55
McLeary's,	45	12
Davidson's Mills,	1	71
Wilson's,	124	17
Peoples' Store,	98	66
Harrisburg,	7	66
Deweese's,	97	57
Hart's,	135	22
Stewart's,	94	14
Steel Creek,	17	93
Labatt's ✕ Roads,	39	19
Lawson's,	25	31
	1,026	788
	788	

Alexander's majority 238

JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., was re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court without opposition—receiving 1,630 votes.

From *Rowan*, we learn that JOHN GILES, Esq., was re-elected Clerk of the County, and Major JUNIUS SNEED, re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court. For County Court Clerk, the vote stood: Giles, 449; Maj. Jas. E. Kerr, 286; E. R. Birckhead 228, and David Kerns 205. For Superior Court Clerk: Sneed 675; Troy 434.

In *Lincoln* County, we understand that F. A. HOKE was elected Clerk of the Superior Court, in place of John Michal; and HENRY CANSLER re-elected County Court Clerk, without opposition.

School Fund.—Gov. MOREHEAD, President ex-officio of the Literary Board, has prepared and published in the last Raleigh Register, a table, "showing the amount of the income of the Literary Fund accruing since the passage of the school law by the last Legislature, to the 1st instant, to which each County is intitled, according to its federal population, and making known, that the said several sums will be paid to the persons properly entitled to receive the same, on or after the first day of next September." We subjoin the amount due this and some of the surrounding counties:

Meck'burg,	$1,347 58	Cabarrus,	$710 49
Iredell,	1,169 88	Lincoln,	1,910 66
Rowan,	893 16	Stokes,	1,258 03
Surry,	1,192 44	Burke,	1,196 27

☞ *Home Squadron.*—On our first page will be found the Report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, made to the House of Representatives, recommending the fitting out and arming a Home Squadron. This Report, together with the article from the New Orleans *Bee*, will convey some idea of the extensive naval force now in operation and fitting out by the British Government; and illustrate the urgent necessity of concentrating all our means in building up our own weak Navy, and preparing our coast defences to resist such a formidable force. Yet, in the face of all these facts, and notwithstanding our threatened rupture with Great Britain, the Whigs in Congress are voting away the public money and emptying the Treasury with their *distribution* schemes, *donations*, &c., which can have no useful bearing in any way upon the interests of the country.

☞ *New Goods.*—We would advise those who wish to purchase articles in the *Jewellery* line, to call at Mr. *Alexander's*. His stock is rich, and embraces a great variety of articles. See his advertisement in another column.

Supreme Court.—In the case of Fox *vs.* Alexander, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, the Judges of the Supreme Court have delivered their opinion, confirming the decree below.

A new Difficulty.—The Postmaster-General has at last got himself into a pretty scrape. He determined to remove the Democratic Postmaster at Madison, Indiana; but as usual, there were a score of Whig applicants for the office. Unwilling to take the responsibility of disappointing any of these hungry aspirants, Mr. *Granger* requested that an election might be held in the county, and he would appoint the candidate who got the majority of the People on his side. Well, an election was held; *six* Whigs ran, but no choice was made; another trial among *three* Whigs resulted in no choice, when a contest took place between *one* Whig and the present Democratic incumbent, and the latter got a majority of 127 votes! We are curious to know how Mr. Granger will get over this difficulty.

The position of the Whig party at this moment is well calculated to make every reflecting man pause and enquire.—*New York Courier.*

We think so too....*Hartford Times.*

"I am not a bankman. Once in my life I was, and then they ☞ CHEATED ME OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR I PLACED IN THEIR HANDS." *Gen. Harrison's speech at Dayton, Ohio, Sept.* 10, 1840.

☞ *Congress.*—By reference to our Congressional head, it will be seen that several important measures have been passed upon both in the House and Senate since our last. *Clay's* Bank Bill has passed the Senate, by a majority of *three*. This vote was produced by a pretended *compromise*, in regard to the branching power, offered by Mr. Clay himself, as follows:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first sesson of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

Now, what does this "*compromise*" amount to? Simply this: Instead of retaining in the Bill the clearly expressed power to establish branches wherever the Bank pleases, it is proposed, *first*—to ask the consent of the States to the establishment of Branches; if, at the first Session of the Legislatures, after the Bank charter is granted, they say nothing on the subject, their consent is to be taken as granted; if they are divided in their councils, and fail from that cause to express any oppinion, their consent is also to be taken as granted; and if they say *no, you shall not* establish a branch of your unconstitutional Bank in our State to break down our State Banks, what is the consequense? Why, the next Federal Congress can say to the Legislature, we know the wants of your State and the desires of your people better than you do, and we will establish a branch in your State in spite of your teeth! Look what a door is here opened to Federal usurpation. A Federal Congress wishes to pass an unconstitutional law; but they are afraid to exercise the power openly and like men. They therefore enact that if the Legislatures of the several States do not dissent from the unconstitutional act at the first session of their Legislatures after its passage, it is to be considered constitutional—thus making the action, or even *non-action*, of the State Legislatures the test of the constitutionality of the acts of Congress! What a doctrine,—and how dangerous. It will be remembered, that but *two* States in the whole Union denied the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Laws of '97, and did that make them Constitutional?

However, with this absurd "*compromise*," as it is called, the Bill passed the Senate, and will doubtless pass the House;—but can Mr. TYLER sign it? Advices from Washington differ—some say he will, and others that he will not. We hope for the best, but have our fears. But whatever may be the result, the Democracy are prepared to stand by the Constitution.

The action of the two Houses on various other measures....a Bankrupt Law, Distribution Bill, the Tariff, &c., can be gathered from our synopsis of the proceedings.

More Facts for the South.—Do the Southern people need any more FACTS, to be convinced that the Northern Democrats are their natural and unwavering *friends*, and the Northern Whigs their natural and persevering *enemies?* Look at the course of the two parties on the momentous subject of Abolition;—and now we have a further development on the Tariff question, to which we would call the special attention of our readers.

Mr. *Winthrop* of Massachusetts, a strong Tariff Whig, some time since proposed a Resolution in the House of Representatives, for the appointment of a Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and collect information on the subject of the Tariff, manufactures, &c., and report to the next Congress. The object of this move was, to have such a report concocted as would give the Tariffites an excuse for upsetting the Compromise Act, and saddling upon the South an oppressive Tariff tax for the benefit of Northern manufacturers. Now, mark the *vote* on this *test question*, and see who are our friends: *Every Northern Whig in the House voted* FOR the Resolutions, with a number of SOUTHERN WHIGS, while all the Southern Democrats, with the main body of the *Northern Democrats*, voted AGAINST it;—thus showing, that while on this question, as on Abolition, the Northern Democracy are battling for our Constitutional rights, a number of our own members have turned traitors, and joined our enemies!

That the People of the South may see "the record" for themselves, we annex below the list of *ayes* and *noes*—putting in *italics* the names of Southern Whigs who voted *for* this Tariff Resolution, as also the names of those noble Democrats from the North who voted *against* it:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Sherlock J. Andrews, *Arnold*, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, *Barton*, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, *Botts*, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, J. Brown, Burnell, *W. Butler*, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, Cowen, Cranston, Cushing, *W. C. Dawson*, J. Edwards Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, *Gentry*, Giddings, *Goggin*, Patrick G. Goode, Greig, *Habersham*, Hall, Halstead, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, *Isaac D. Jones*, *John P. Kennedy*, *King*, Lawrence, Linn, McKeon, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, *Moore*, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, *Nisbet*, Osborne Parmenter, Pearce, Pendleton, *Pope*, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, B. Randall, *A. Randall*, Randolph, *Rayner*, Roosevelt, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Slade, Smith, *Stanly*, Stokely, Stratton, *Stuart*, *Summers*, *Talliaferro*, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, *Triplett*, Trumbull, *Underwood*, Wallace, *Washington*, *E. D. White*, T. W. Williams, *Lewis Williams*, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, and John Young—106.

Nays—Messrs. Arrington, *Atherton*, Banks, *Beeson*, *Bidlack*, *Bowne*, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, *C. Brown*, *Burke*, S. H. Butler, William O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Carruthers, *Cary*, *Chapman*, *Clifford Clinton*, Cravens, Daniel, Garrett Davis, *Richard D. Davis*, John B. Dawson, *Dean*, Deberry *Dimock*, *Doan*, *Doig*, *Eastman*, *John C. Edwards*, *Egbert*, *J. G. Floyd*, *C. A. Floyd*, *Fornance*, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Wm. O. Goode, *Gordon*, Green, *Gustine*, Harris, *John Hastings*, Hays, *Houck*, Houston, Huhard, Hunter, *Ingersoll*, *Jack*, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, *Keim*, *Andrew Kennedy*, Lane, Lewis, *Littlefield*, *Lowell*, A. McClellan, *R. McClellan*, McKay, Mallory, *Marchand*, John T. Mason, *Mathews*, *Medill*, Meriwether, *Miller*, *Newhard*, Owsley, Payne, Pickens, *Plumer*, *Reding*, Rencher, Rhett, *Riggs*, Rogers, *Sanford*, Saunders, *Shaw*, Sheppard, Shields, *Snyder*, Sprigg, Steenrod, Sumter, Turney, *Van Buren*, *Ward*, Warren, Watterson *Weller*, *Westbrook*, *J. W. Williams*, C. H. Williams, and Wise—104.

Thus, by the aid of Southern Whigs, this Resolution was adopted. But on the next day, on the motion of Mr. *McKeon*, a Democratic member from New York, the above vote was reconsidered, and this mischievous Resolution laid upon the table.

From Washington.—It is stated in one of the Washington papers, that the President *has signed* the Bill to borrow twelve millions of dollars. If this be so, we fear he is committed to all Mr. Clay's destructive measures. For, it is not pretended that there is any need for creating this great national debt, unless the Distribution and Bank Bills are passed. The swaggering menaces of Mr. Clay and his partizans and affiliated presses may have conquered Mr. TYLER'S Constitutional scruples, and rendered him ready to do their bidding, but the PEOPLE are yet free and unconquered, and Mr. Clay will again find them so to his sorrow.

More proscription.—It seems that Col. WHEELER is not the only Democratic office-holder in this State who has lately been on a trip to the guillotine. The Postmaster at Tarborough has also been removed for no other reason than the sin of being a Democrat. So unpopular was this act of proscription, that the citizens of Tarborough, to the number of about *six hundred*, without distinction of party, signed a remonstrance against it, and also praying the restoration of the removed Postmaster to his office.

Signs.—Besides the numerous defections from the Whig ranks in Congress, of men of talents and influence, we notice an article from the Indiana Democrat, in which it is stated that three of the prominen leaders of the Whig party in that State have lately come over and joined the Democracy. They are the Hon. *Jonathan McCarty*, who was one of the Harrison Electors in Indiana at the last election, the Hon. *James Rariden*, who was a Whig member of the 26th Congress, and the Hon. *John McLean*. They say that the Whig party have abandoned the principles upon which they came into office, by going for a National Debt, Distribution, a National Bank, and extravagant appropriations, and they will no longer belong to such a party. This is but "the beginning of the end."

True character of Henry Clay.—Hypocrisy, in politics and morals, as well as in religion, must, sooner or later, meet its just reward. Nevertheless, this sin is found to be a chief ingredient in the political code of the modern Whig, or Federal party. *Henry Clay* is emphatically and to all purposes the head and soul of that party—"Whiggery" is but the personification of Mr. *Clay* on a large scale—*professing* one thing to the People, and *practising* directly to the contrary.

To Col. *Wm. L. Brent*, (an ardent Whig leader at Washington,) the public are indebted for an additional illustration of Mr. Clay's political morality—for making public another item in the long list of his unprincipled intrigues for the Presidency. This affair was produced as follows: Col. BRENT was promised the office of United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia by Gen. Harrison, a short time before his death. But after Mr. Tyler assumed the reins of Government, a certain *Philip R. Fendall*, an active political partizan and scribbler, and a known devoted friend of Mr. *Clay*, also aspired to the office. Taking the hint from this, Col. *Brent* applied to Mr. Clay, and, after stating his long and continued friendship for the Kentucky Senator, asked that he would not interfere in the bestowal of the office in question. *This Mr. Clay promised to do. Fendall* got the office however; and Col. Brent was informed, after some time, that it was thus bestowed through the influence of Mr. Clay. Mortified at his defeat, and the perfidity and duplicity of Mr. Clay, Col. Brent wrote him a note, requesting to know whether he had interferred in the matter, in violation of his positive promise to not do so. Mr. Clay very coolly replied, that he had recommended Mr. Fendall for the appointment, and that he would explain his reasons when Col. Brent got over his passion! Col. B. then published the correspondence, with a CARD, in which he presents a vivid picture of the perfidity and moral corruption of the Kentucky Senator.

After stating Mr. Clay's positive promise not to interfere in the bestowal of the office of District Attorney, and his violation of this promise to an old and long tried friend, Col. Brent continues:

Such is the man, who, during six years that I was in Congress, and whilst he saw in me a spirit, of friendship that might be useful to him, cherished me, both by words and letters, as one of his most trusted, confidential, personal, and political friends even so early as 1823, '4, when, I am informed, he did not then know Mr. Fendall, notwithstanding he now talks to me of their "long and intimate acquaintance." Such is the man, who, from the same "Ashland" to which he refers in his note of the 19th June, when driven into forced retirement, continued to address me by letters, which I still possess, professing the most sincere friendship, and, as it now appears, freely taxing my humble abilities, and well known zeal for him, as available resources for his benefit, in his movements towards the great, but hitherto unapproachable goal of his sleepless ambition, the Presidency, telling me in one of his many letters, dated from the same "Ashland," 11th July, 1829, "that, feeling the warmest and most friendly interest in all that concerns you, [me] I (H. Clay) hear with some regret, that you are not likely to return to Louisiana.

* * * * * Wherever you may be [that is, as now shown, "except in the District of Columbia," where you will lose your vote and influence among voters, and with them the friendship of H. Clay] I hope you remain assured of the *affectionate attachment* of your *sincere friend*,

H. CLAY."

What a contrast is here presented, between his professions to me, whilst I was actively engaged in the political arena of 1829, and when I stood, a disfranchised citizen of the District of Columbia in 1841, pursuing the humble walks of my profession.

Should any one enquire what could be Mr. Clay's interested motive, in preferring Mr. Fendall to me, after what had taken place, since we are both residents of the District of Columbia, I answer, that I charge his sole motive to be found in the fact, that Mr. Fendall is known to be an active and able political partizan writer, and one, who, if he chooses, would by his pen, advance Mr. Clay's prospects, whilst, since my residence in the District, I had devoted myself exclusively to my profession, in which I am better known than as a writer. I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Fendall's services could be purchased by such a selfish motive, in Mr. Clay, or that Mr. Clay had any reason from Mr. Fendall, to make this calculation. I believe the latter gentleman would spurn such an overture. But Mr. Clay, who prides himself upon his knowledge of human nature, no doubt, in the desperate game he is now playing for the next Presidency, made his calculation in that way, upon the natural feeling of gratitude for benefits conferred. His logic I do not quarrel with, but his violation of his pledge, with or without an interested motive, I denounce.

Who has ever trusted Mr. Clay that has not been repaid by the same deep and black ingratitude, unless it has chanced that his self interest ordered it otherwise? In making this charge, startling as it may appear, I am ready to furnish the proof that there have been others, more distinguished than I am, who have felt the same sting of ingratitude. Yes, I have now in my possession, open to the public examination, the recorded opinions of Mr. Clay's ingratitude, as expressed to me by one whose "lightest word, will far outweigh, in public estimation, the most solemn asservation of even Henry Clay. I have the proof that no less a personage than General William H. Harrison considered Mr. Clay as false to his friends, repaying their best exertions in his behalf, when it suited him, with "ungenerous, treatment." The expressions of General Harrison, in a letter dated North Bend, 1st March, 1838, in reply to a letter of mine, urging upon him the support of Mr. Clay, should he be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, are as follows: "I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefitted by it, from whom I have experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service." I know this was his private, well grounded opinion; and I doubt not that there are many of his intimate friends who can bear me out in this assertion. As the leader of a great party, General Harrison was compelled to treat Mr. Clay as a political ally, and even, as such, to tender him an high office, and to consult him upon State affairs. But Mr. Clay could never satisfy General Harrison, nor can he satisfy any reflecting man, that the support he gave to General Harrison's election, after the Harrisburg nomination, proceeded from magnanimity on his part, as he has been anxious to pursuade the world, or that it proceeded from any other motive than that of self aggrandizement. Had he withdrawn from the contest, in favor of his old friend General Harrison, before he was compelled to the act by the nomination made at Harrisburg, he might talk of magnanimity; but after his defeat, what other course could he have pursued to gain strength, for the "succession;" at which he is still aiming? These recorded feelings of General Harrison towards Mr. Clay were not caused by the legitimate rivalry of Mr. Clay for the nomination. They originated in occurrences which took place years before, and in feelings which continued down to the date of his letter, and which were known to me, and doubtless to many of General Harrison's intimate friends. General Harrison was too magnanimous to have suffered such feelings to be engendered by a fair and honest competition between public men. Even towards his political antagonist, Mr. Van Buren, he never manifested feelings of personal displeasure. Those who knew the General best, will appreciate and fully understand the force which is to be given to his expressed opinions, respecting men. They were opinions slowly formed, but unalterably fixed.

Thus Mr. Clay stands arraigned upon the charge of one old and tried friend, sustained by documentary evidence, and vouched in, by way of illustration, the opinion of another old and well tried friend, no less credible and unimpeachable than Wm. H. Harrison, late President of the United States, and one whose name will "live in song and story" so long as pure patriotism and disinterested love of country will be estimated by a virtuous and enlightened people.

Mr. Clay has ventured to assert, in his note of the 19th June, "that, during the Presidency of Gen. Harrison, he adopted the rule of non-interference in official appointments." I am informed by a gentleman of the highest respectability in the country, that he has reasons to know that Mr. Clay did interfere, "during the Presidency of Gen. Harrison," and "in official appointments." That gentleman says to me in a note of the 6th inst., that he was informed, from a source which commanded my [his] entire confidence," that Mr. Clay "recommended to Gen. Harrison, or to his cabinet, the appointment of Mr. Fendall to the office of District Attorney, and that Mr. Clay, in particular, had urged it as a particular favor, which he requested to be extended to him." Should Mr. Clay not contradict this, the public will take the fact as admitted; and he is here called upon to contradict it, if it be not true. If it be true, as I assert it to be, from the above information, what can be thought of such prevarication and unblushing duplicity?

Recolt among the Negroes.—By the following, from a New Orleans paper, it will be seen that another intended insurrection among the Negroes of Louisiana and Mississippi has been detected and prevented. No doubt abolition incendiaries were at the head of it:

"The overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to arise from his bed in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made on various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the first of August was the day agreed upon.

"A white man, a carpenter, who had lately done a job of work for Mr. Barrow, was also arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

"This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in the jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10 A. M.

"At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail, having confessed to the same fact as those arrested in Feliciana.

"Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Coupee to communicate information of the situation of the affairs above, several gentlemen recollected occurrences of recent date which tended to confirm the suspicions that the slaves of their section were parties to the wicked plot. Doct. ——— said he had been asked what day of the month it was by more negroes, within the last ten days, than in seven years before—and there had been unusual assemblages of the slaves in rather bye-places, for several Sundays past.

"Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

"It may not be amiss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana and Wilkinson county, from which the slaves were taken who are imprisoned, are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the States, whose kind and humane treatment of their slave is proverbial."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

A CARD.

The National Intelligencer of the 27th instant, received last night, contained the following:

"Appointment by the President, *Burgess S. Gaither*, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte."

So mote it be! This is the only notice that I have seen of the fact, which is quite as important to me as to any one else. I hold that office under a commission signed by ANDREW JACKSON, confirmed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. I presume that it is intended by the above notice that I am to vacate my office. In it I have always endeavored to be diligent and faithful, and am ready to surrender it at an hour's notice.

But, to my friends throughout the State, and I have acquaintances from the sand banks of the Edenton district where I was born, to the green hills of Buncombe, the reflection must be gratifying, that no cause is alledged either for want of capacity or integrity. It is true, that in the heated strife of last summer, some Whig capital was endeavoured to be compounded from the trees and shrubs that was planted on the public grounds under my care. But that humbug had its day—and it appears, that those that abused will receive all the benefit, while I am situated as Virgil was, who compared himself to the hard working bees, who was abused and maltreated, while others received all the honey;—I planted the trees, but another reaps the fruit!—But how earnestly did they vociferate—"*No Proscription!*"

It was said by an ancient Philosopher, that he "wondered how two Roman soothsayers (who lived by humbugging the people) could look into each other's face without laughing at the credulity of mankind." Let Mr. Tyler and Mr. Ewing apply this to their former professions, and present practices.

I have no complaints to utter—no ridiculous regrets. I am young, and I trust prudent and industrious, and the world is wide enough for us all. I shall return to the walks of private life, and to my professional pursuits, with a consciousness of having discharged my trust, and paid over every cent of the public money, and not much richer than when I first received it. If, however, my pockets are light, my conscience is also. I am only surprized that the removal was not made sooner. On the 4th of March last I saw the handwriting on the wall, and ever since "my house has been set in order." Since that time the angry waves of political proscription have been sweeping with its remorseless tide, the intelligent and the good from office, in every quarter of the nation.

I neither avoided nor sought the conflict, but like the faithful Evan in Waverly, when his chief, MacIvor fell, he asked "no grace for himself."

Respectfully, the public's obedient servant,

JOHN H. WHEELER.

U. S. Branch Mint,
Charlotte, 31st July, 1841.

A War Flash.—The *Montreal* (Canada) *Herald*, of a late date, thus discourseth of the refusal of the New York Supreme Court to release *McLeod*.

"Great Britain cannot honor or put up with such decision, and will not *allow* Mr. McLeod to be tried for an act which his government has assumed as its own. The time has now arrived when there can be no more dallying about the matter; and if our neighbors will persist in their assumptions, let them take the consequences, for however much we should deprecate a war with them under different circumstances, the sooner we decide this question the better. England could not have a better cause; and in Canada we have never been so well prepared for a trial of strength as at present. Again we say, if war must come, let it come at once, for it is very evident that unless we settle our disputes now, it will be only putting off the evil day to a period when we may not be so well prepared to deal with our wild and head strong neighbors."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following arrangement has been made by the Judges of the Superior Courts for the Fall Circuits of 1841:

1 Edenton,	Judge	Battle.
2 Newbern,	"	Settle.
3 Raleigh,	"	Dick.
4 Hillsborough,	"	Nash.
5 Wilmington,	"	Pearson.
6 Salisbury,	"	Baily.
7 Morganton.	"	Manly.

Our neighbor of the *Register* says "that if Congress should adjourn without maturing a plan for a National Bank, it would not only be the deathknell of the whig party, but "the direful source of woes unnumbered." We believe this to be a fact. Let the people have time to understand the subject, before the Federalists get the *power* to use their *Bank appliances*, and they are "sewed up" sure enough. The object is to fasten this despotism upon the people, before they awake from the "delusion;" and should the people timely speak to their representatives in Congress, and put a stop to the career of monarchical principles, it will be "direful" times for the American stockjobbers and speculators—and British Bankers will feel the "unnumbered woes" that flow from disappointed cupidity.—*Standard.*

Married,

On the 29th instant, by F. M. McAteer, Esq., Mr. *Hugh H. McAin* of this county, aged 60, to Miss *Margaret Ramsey*, of Lancaster District, South Carolina, aged 40.

In Salisbury, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. *John D. Brown*, late of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss *Louisa Pool*, daughter of the late John Pool.

Died,

In this county, on the 5th instant, *Matthew Wallace* Esq., aged seventy-four years, and six months.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23....r

Notice.

WE hereby notify the public, that the property now on the premises where Isaac Weathers lives, to wit: the Land and Negroes, and household furniture, belongs to the undersigned as Trustees of the said Isaac, made by the will of Benjamin Weathers, dec'd., and if any person trades with, or receives the said property from the said Isaac, they will do so at their peril.

JOHN T. WEATHERS, }
S. H. ELLIOTT, } Trustees.
Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3w

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Superior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM S. ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...r

POETRY.

WRONG NOT THE LABORING POOR!

Wrong not the laboring poor, by whom ye live!
Wrong not your humble fellow-worms, ye proud!
For God will not the poor man's wrongs forgive,
But hear his plea, and have his plea allowed.

Oh! be not like the vapors, splendor roll'd,
That sprung from earth's green breast, usurp the sky,
Then, spread around contagion, black and cold,
Till all who mourn the dead prepare to die.

No! imitate the bounteous clouds, that rise,
Freighted with bliss, from river, vale and plain,
The thankful clouds, that beautify the skies,
Then fill the lap of earth with fruit again.

Yes! emulate the mountain and the flood,
That trade in blessings with the mighty deep!
Till soothed to peace, and satisfied with good,
Man's heart be happy as a child asleep!

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY W. LEGGETT.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play:

And thus the friends that flutter near
While fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbles past,
The little snow bird still remains,
And cherups midst the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortunes sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

A SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

Text.—Why did you choose that cursed sin,
Hypocrisy, to set up in?
Because it is the thrivingest calling—
The only saint's bell that rings all in.
BUTLER.

My dear friends—If there is one object of iniquity in the locomotive world, more to be despised than another, it is a hypocrit—that machine for manufacturing piety, made by the devil's geometry—that deceptive specimen of the genus homo, who has a very sweet voice, but a stinking breath—who knocks at the door of salvation, dressed in the habiliments of disguise; and vainly hopes to gain admittance—aye, he hopes in vain—for just as sure as sin meets with its recompence, he, and his whole tribe, will be pulled down to perdition, like soap-suds through a sink hole. Oh, hypocrisy! put on as many outer garments of sincerity as thou wilt, still thy rottenness smells to heaven, with an odor ranker than compound garlic and assafœtida! Thou art likened unto the fair looking Dead Sea apples, which are no sooner touched, than they crumble to ashes. Thou art every thing and any thing, except what thou seemest to be. At thy shrine, thousands kneel down and worship, with one eye cast upward, and with the other seeking to pilfer the costly ornaments that surround thy golden alter. I can point out before me now, a hard christian, whose soul is whitewashed with the lime of apparent truth and purity, and who is bribed to serve his maker, by an abundance of this world's riches, even as the heart of the political hypocrite is varnished with patriotism, through the hopes of licking the well daubed molasses cups of office. It is'nt you, young man by the post, whom I mean, nor is it you, young woman by the window—but it is *you*, you baldheaded old reprobate by the door; yes, it is you, who, for a mere pretence, make prayers as longwinded as a southern gale—who offer up your devotions while your thoughts are out on mercenary errands: it is you who act as spiritual highwayman on the road to heaven, robbing the poor of their hard earnings, and persuading them that they lend to the Lord, while you pocket the whole; and I make bold to tell you of it, in order that the arrows of conviction may pierce your iron-cased heart, and bring you to a sense of repentance, ere it be forever too late. I perceive that you wear a woollen vest, buttoned close up to the chin, to prevent the cold winds of winter from affecting your conscience. Well, there's need of it, and a flannel undershirt, likewise.

Now listen, brother partner in the experience of age! Instead of entering in at the gate, you have climbed over the fence that surrounds the garden of piety—roved abroad in its precincts—tangled up the high grass of morality—trod the flowers of virtue under foot—and all under the pretence of cultivating the ground, while, in fact, you have been cropping the silvery blossoms of emolument, and sowing the seeds of vice and duplicity, on every side. Bear in mind, you tottering monument of frailty, that your day of dissolution is at hand—that every revolving day winds up a link in the short chain which binds you to the tomb—and that you will soon be called to commence a voyage of discovery beyond life's continent, from whence no adventurer has ever yet returned. What then do you think all your worldly gains will avail you? I will tell you—After settling with the Evil One for services by him rendered, you will have a balance remaining, just sufficient to pay your passage down to everlasting misery—exclusive of wine, and other gastronomic substantials. Therefore, take heed, O frost-bitten man of perdition, or you may seek for redemption where there is none to be found, and call in vain upon one who will not hear, for your manifold transgressions.

My beloved hearers—the reason why so many set up in that cursed sin, hypocrisy, is because it is a thriving calling—that, by it, they can lounge away their time, under the tree of lucre, and call upon the honest and ignorant to beat the boughs, while they take possession of the golden fruit, as it falls! that by it they are enabled to rob the contribution box of the widow's mite, and convince her that it is for the glory of a blessed cause; and that her poor dependant offspring should sit shivering in the bitter blasts of want, for the sake of sect, and the aggrandizement of those who stand at his head. They can always easily squeeze out a few tears of sympathy over the fatherless and distressed; but they are frozen, and fall like hail-stones on the marble sepulchers of the dead. To be killed with kindness, is a pleasant death to die; but, for my part, I had rather go down to the grave with the scurvy, than to be mortally overpowered with any act of generosity which it lies in the hypocrite to forward.

Anecdote of Whitfield.—Johnson and others have regarded Whitfield only as the orator of the mob. That supposition is refuted by facts notorious to every reader. The Dutchess of Marlborough and, the sons of George II. went to hear him. In his "chapel" might be seen the young Duke of Grafton, not yet pierced by the arrows of Junius: Charles Fox, William Pitt, and Soame Jenyns. John Newton mentioned at a breakfast party, that he had often risen at four to attend Whitfield's discourses in the Tabernacle at five: and that at that early hour he had seen Moorfields as full of lanterns as he supposed the Haymarket was of flambeaux on the opera night. His collections for charitable purposes exceeded any which have since been procured by the most popular preachers. He once obtained, by a single sermon in behalf of an obscure village in Germany, the extraordinary sum of six hundred pounds. It must be admitted, that upon that occasion he condescended to employ artifice to increase the subscription. After the conclusion of the sermon, he alluded to the intended collection in the following terms: "We shall sing a hymn, during which those who do not choose to give their mite on this awful occasion, may sneak off." Of course nobody moved, and when the singing was over, he directed all the doors but one to be closed, at which he took his station with the plate in his hand.—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

A LESSON FOR USEFULNESS.

Extravagance and recklessness as to waste are among the besetting sins of the age. It is but too common for many of the thoughtless and improvident to see property wasted and thrown away, and there are a few who are careful and porvident of their own who will not turn their hands to prevent the destruction of what belongs to others. The wastage of the ordinary food daily prepared is an item of no inconsiderable amount: in some families, whose heads and managers never could submit to the drudgery of economy, this waste is a business of every day; adults waste the food that is set before them, and the children follow the example.—This wastage, we do not doubt, in some families, costs hundreds of dollars in a year.

The richest man in Massachusetts forty-five years ago was Thomas Russell. A native of the same town and neighborhood, we knew something of that man and his family when a child. The great estate of this amiable and excellent man was gained by a due regard to the strictest economy and system in the management of a successful mercantile business; but it was with him as it has been with thousands of others who "ate the bread of carefulness," and labored hard and long to gain estates for their children—the ample provision for the education and comfort of the offspring, taught to reply exclusively on others, made them only anxious to feast upon the abundance which was before them, insensible utterly that there could be any limit to the supply. The merchant died—when the sons of his family gave full swing to their propensities. It was about the time of the first appearance of bank notes as a medium of circulation, the old paper money of the revolution having gone into utter worthlessness. The old Massachusetts Bank was then the only bank in New-England, and its bills were looked upon as good as gold. The eldest son, to show his contempt for property, is reported to have spread a fifty dollar bank note upon his morning's bread and butter, and ate it to show that he could afford an expensive meal.

Whether this be true or not, the fact that in the establishment kept up by the two sons much more was wasted daily than was consumed, was then made evident to our extreme youth, our family being next door neighbors. What has been the result? The great estate left to these sons was soon dissipated: the eldest and most extravagant soon run out his patrimony and his life. The younger son, of a different temperament, but still a stranger to domestic economy and management, lived the longest: indeed it is only a few months ago that we saw announced the death of "John Miller Russel"—a man who had the advantage of a noble and generous disposition, of natural talents equal to almost any other man, and who had the honors of Harvard University as its graduate nearly half a century ago. This man also suffered the wastage of the extensive estate left, and lived in entire obscurity for the last thirty years of his life, being supported by an annuity made him by a provision in the will of his step-mother who after the death of his father went to Europe and became the wife of a British lord.

We have insensibly slid into this disgression. Our object was to preface the verses which will be found below with such remarks as might call the attention of the mass of our readers to them. They are homely in attire; but they are the words of truth, and will wear well. They were brought to us by a member of the Legislature, who, as we did three weeks since, visited the Canterbury United Brethen on Saturday, and spent the Sabbath, a witness to their customs and their devotions. The beauty and the excellence of the Shaker system is, that with them all is practical—"their doctrines and their lives coincident and exhibit lucid proof that they are honest" in whatever they undertake and carry out.

We think it would be impossible to find any class of people who better enjoy the comforts of life, who make the objects of living more sure, than the shakers. Small in numbers, and residing at different and distant points of the country, they are every where alike: the same comely and convenient attire unaltered by the fashion of the day—the same destitution of unnecessary trimmings and ornament—every thing neat—every article of food palatable—the most minute conveniences furnished in every item pervading domestic arrangement; there is an admirable fitness of every thing to its true intent and destination.

The "Table Monitor" given below is found at the office in Canterbury where persons travelling on business or pleasure sometimes call for entertainment. While waiting to be served with a meal, the stranger has an opportunity to take the modest hint by reading the Monitor which hangs before him enclosed in a glass frame.

The injunction of the Saviour of lost Man to "gather up the fragments" is here applied to an affair of practical life where it will be exceedingly useful. The person who purchases a meal at a tavern, although much more is set before him than he can consume, can gain no possible benefit by wasting what he does not eat: if the Shaker doctrine should be adopted by the mass of mankind, at least twenty-five per cent. might be deducted from the cost of tavern supplies, and this proportion from the price of the entertainment to the traveller. When we are reflected upon the hundreds of the children of want who starve and suffer from the destitution of what is thrown away by the profligate and the wasteful, then may we learn to appreciate that there is wisdom in Shaker maxims and some sense in Shaker poetry.

[The verses shall appear in our next.—Ed. Jeff.]

Going to Texas.—An old gentleman seeing a boy who was travelling with farther, mother, sisters and brothers for Texas, crying by the road-side, enquired—

"What's the matter, my son?"

"Matter! Fire and d——n, stranger!—Don't you see mammy there shaking with the ager.—Daddy's gone a fishing!—Jim's got every cent of money there is, playing poker at a bit antee!—Bob Stokes is gone on ahead with Nance!—Sal's so *corned* she don't know that stick of wood from seven dollars and a half!—Every one of the horses is loose!—There's no meal in the waggon!—The skillet's broke!—The baby's in a "bad fix," and it's half a mile to the creek! and I don't care a d—n if I *never* see Texas!!"

"Ba!——a——a——a——Ba!——a——a!"

A Peep into Futurity.—The New World, a whig paper in N. Y. edited by Park Benjamin, predicts, with confidence, the dissolution of the whig party at no distant day. "It will be resolved (says he) into its original discordant elements." From the signs of the times, we think Mr. Benjamin's prediction will be fully realized. So mote it be!

We learn by the recent Census, that there are 250 individuals in the State of North Carolina, over 100 years of age—making an average of nearly 4 to each County. This speaks well for the salubrity of our climate.

The wife of Mr. Elijah Brown, of North Stonington, recently gave birth to three boys—being the *second edition* of three boys at a time. The first were born about tree years since, and were named Elijah, Elias, and Elisha. It is doubtful whether a parallel can be found of six living brothers at two births.
Norwick Cour.

The editor of the Chicago Democrat, who is a bachelor, is the author of the following:

"How much happiness does the old bachelor lose! No smiling angel stands at the door to welcome him as he returns—"My dear, are you come?" No lisping cherub climbs his knee and in tones of love cries out "Daddy, give me thum thugar kitheth."

The geographical knowledge of the English editors is proverbial. Bell's Life in London states that Gen. Harrison died at the national mansion in Boston! Say no more about the map of the world used by the Chinese.

"That's what I call a fair shake," as the Illinois squatter said, when he shook his toe nails off with the ague.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, andiall those who wish to have their Sprng WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.
Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.
JOHN BLOUNT, Adm.'r.
August 3, 1841. 22...3w

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.
CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
(LATE DAVIS').

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.
The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.
Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.
J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—y

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.
The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
F. R. ROUECHE.
May 25, 1841. 12...y

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.
Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

MARTIN ROODY,
CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands,	BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,)	GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga	WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c.	TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.
Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe		$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either		$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

TO THE
Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.
Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*
Prospectus of Vol. 8, *for* 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful know ledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address
JESSE BUEL & CO.
Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.
The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.
ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

PROSPECTUS OF
The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and in that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jn., Editor.
Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.